

FIG1

DATASET FIG1: Frequency Response 15Hz-10KHz @ +/- .54dB  
LOAD FACTOR: 80HM LOAD @ 1.23W (3.14Vrms)  
INPUT FACTOR: SINE @ .003%dB THD+N @ 500mV  
REF: 1.00KHz @ 500mV 3.14Vrms 0dB%

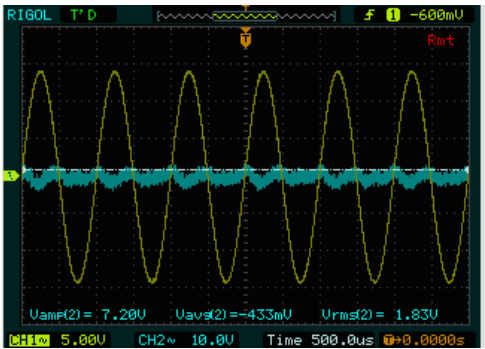


FIG2

DATASET FIG2: Continous Rated Power (2/CH)  
LOAD FACTOR: 80HM LOAD  
INPUT FACTOR: SINE @ .003%dB THD+N @ 1.00V  
Rated Output L/R: 151.29W/CH @ .016%dB THD+N  
Signal / Noise Ration (S/N): -97.7dB  
Amplifier Gain (1V Input Sensitivity): 30.82dB

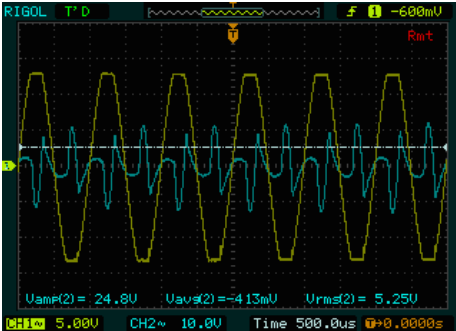


FIG3

DATASET FIG2/3: Total Harmonics Distortion + N (THD+N)  
LOAD FACTOR: 80HM LOAD  
INPUT FACTOR: SINE @ .003%dB THD+N @ 1.00V Vac  
Total Harmonics Distortion + Noise: 34.79Vrms 0.05% dB  
(151.29W/CH)  
42.19Vrms 5.19% dB FIG3\*  
(222.49W/CH)

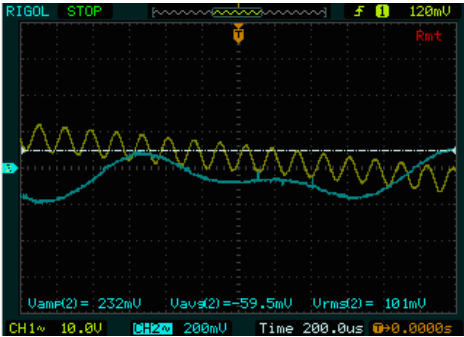


FIG4

DATASET FIG4: Intermodulation Distortion (IMD)  
LOAD FACTOR: 80HM LOAD  
INPUT FACTOR: 1Vin w/ 60Hz + 7KHz 4:1  
Intermodulation Distortion (IMD): 0.011%

**Total Harmonics Distortion + Noise (THD+N)**  
THD+N stands for Total Harmonic Distortion plus Noise.  
You can think of THD+N as everything coming out of your device other than the signal you put in.

**Signal / Noise Ratio (S/N Ratio)**  
Signal-to-noise ratio, or SNR, is a measurement that describes how much noise is in the output of a device, in relation to the signal level.

**LVL & Gain (Av)**  
Level, also known as amplitude, describes how big the signal is. The greater the

**Frequency Response**  
Frequency response measures the output level of a device at different frequencies. Results are displayed on a graph showing level vs. frequency.

**Intermodulation Distortion (IMD)**  
Intermodulation (IM) or intermodulation distortion (IMD) is the amplitude modulation of signals containing two or more different frequencies, caused by nonlinearities in a system.

